

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Hiss Chambers

File Number: 65-14920

Section: Vol. 19 Serials 2660-2787



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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65-14920

Vol. 19

KMR. 2

Rechecked

SERIALS 3660-2787

NEW YORK

FIELD OFFICE
FILE NO:
VOL. NO:

New York
65-14920
19

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

RE: _____

DATE 5/77

(Mo / Yr)

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2660	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Baltimore from New York	1	yes	
2661	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Baltimore from New York	1	yes	
2662	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office from New York	1 ²	yes	
2663	March 10, 1949	Letter to Director from New York	1	yes	
2664	March 9, 1949	Memorandum of Special Agent Shannon	5	no	(see attached)
2665	March 8, 1949	Memorandum of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Belmont	1	no	Released in Full
2666	March 10, 1949	Memorandum of Special Agent Tuohy	1	no	Released in Full
2667	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Butte	1	yes	
2668	March 10, 1949	Teletype to New York from Washington Field	1	no	Released in Full
2669	March 8, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2670	March 8, 1949	Report of Special Agent Taylor	3	yes	
2671	March 10, 1949	Memorandum of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Belmont	1	no	Released in Full

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2672	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Full
2673	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Full
2674	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2675	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released Entirety
2676	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released Entirety
2677	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2678	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2679	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2680	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2681	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety
2682	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Entirety

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2683	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	no	Released in Full
2684	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Washing Field from New York	1	no	Released in Full
2685	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Indiana from New York	2	yes	
2686	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Boston, Albany from New York	2	yes	
2687	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Washington Field from New York	1	yes	
2688	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington field	1	yes	
2689	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	2	no	Released in Full
2690	February 23, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Shinnars	4	no	Released in Full
2691	March 10, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Bracken	2	no	Released in Full
2692	March 9, 1949	Letter to Director from Albany	2	yes	
2693	March 9, 1977	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2694	March 9, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2695	March 10, 1949	Letter to Director from Boston	1	yes	
2696	March 11, 1949	Memo of Supervisor Tuohy	1	no	Released in Full
2697	March 9, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Newark, Washington Field from New York	3	yes	
2698	March 10, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2699	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	2	no	Released in Full
2700	March 10, 1949	Report of Special Agent O'Keefe	104	yes	
2701	March 8, 1949	Letter to Director from Los Angeles	1	yes	
2702	March 10, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Newark from New York	1	yes	
2703	March 7, 1949	Report of Special Agent Kachenhoffer	2	no	Released in Full
2704	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	1	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2705	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field from Boston	1	yes	
2706	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Boston	1	yes	
2707	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Baltimore from New York	1	yes	
2708	March 11, 1949	Letter to Miami from New York	1	yes	
2709	March 12, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Hilsbos	1	no	Released in Full
2710	March 11, 1949	Letter to Director from New York	1	yes	
2711	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Baltimore	1	yes	
2712	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles, New York from Baltimore	2	yes	
2713	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	5	yes	
2714	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	2	yes	
2715	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	1	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2716	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field for New York	1	yes	
2717	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, Butte from New York	1	yes	
2718	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Boston from New York	1	yes	
2719	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Detroit from New York	1	yes	
2720	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Albany from New York	1	yes	
2721	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Boston from New York	1	yes	
2722	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	3	no	Released in Full
2723	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Barloga	2	no	Released in Full
2724	March 12, 1949	Teletype to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore from Bureau	1 1	yes yes	
2725	March 13, 1949	Teletype to New York from Bureau	1	yes	
2726	March 8, 1949	Letter to Director from Los Angeles	1	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2727	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Butte	1	yes	
2728	March 12, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, San Francisco, Seattle from New York	5	yes	
2729	March 7, 1949	Letter to Director from Los Angeles	1	yes	
2730	March 11, 1949	Letter to Washington Field from Director	1	yes	
2731	March 11, 1949	Memo to New York from Director	1	yes	
2732	March 11, 1949	Letter to Washington Field from Director	1	yes	
2733	March 11, 1949	Little Rock to Washington Field	1	yes	
2734	March 11, 1949	Letter to Albany from Director	1	yes	
2735	March 11, 1949	Little Rock to Los Angeles	1	yes	
2736	March 11, 1949	Report of Special Agent Tower	10	yes	
2737	March 11, 1949	Letter to Washington Field	7	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2737A	March 11, 1949	Memo of Special Agents Gallant and Shannon	2	no	Released in Full
2738	March 14, 1949	Memo of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Belmont	1	no	Released in Full
2739	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Philadelphia	1	yes	
2740	March 11, 1949	Memo to New York from Director	1	yes	
2741	March 11, 1949	Letter to Chicago from Director	3	yes	
2742	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Washington Field	1	yes	
2743	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Philadelphia	1	yes	
2744	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Washington Field	1	yes	
2745	March 7, 1949	Report of Dodge	15	yes	
2746	March 10, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	2	yes	
2747	March 10, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2748	March 11, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2749	March 11, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2750	March 11, 1949	Letter to Director from Washington Field	1	yes	
2751	March 12, 1949	Newspaper clipping	1	no	Released in Full
2752	March 12, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Hilsbos	1	no	Release in Full
2753	March 14, 1949	Memo of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Belmont	1	no	Released in Full
2754	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Denver from El Paso	1	yes	
2755	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Washington Field	1	yes	
2756	March 12, 1949	Letter to Director from Philadelphia	1	yes	
2757	March 14, 1949	Memo of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Belmont	1	no	Released in Full
2758	March 14, 1949	Memo of Special Agent McAndrews	1	no	Released in Full

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2759	March 14, 1949	Memo of Special Agent McAndrews	1	no	Released in Full
2760	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Bureau	1	yes	
2761	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Bureau	1	yes	
2762	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York for Bureau	1	yes	
2763	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York, San Francisco from Seattle	1	yes	
2764	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York, Seattle	2	yes	
2765	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Baltimore	1	yes	
2766	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Boston	1	yes	
2767	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Bureau	1	yes	
2768	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York, Butte from Bureau	2	yes	
2769	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Butte from New York	2	yes	

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SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM)	NO OF PGS	SENT TO BUREAU	BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO
2770	March 14, 1949	Teletype to New York from Washington Field	2	yes	
2771	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau from New York	1	yes	
2772	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau from New York	2	yes	
2773	March 14, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, Los Angeles from New York	1	yes	
2774	March 15, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Plant	3	no	Released in Full
2775	March 15, 1949	Memo of Special Agent Spillane	9	no	Released in Full
2776	March 15, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, New York from Boston	2	yes	
2777	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	1	yes	
2778	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	1	yes	
2779	March 11, 1949	Teletype to Bureau from New York	1	yes	
2780	March 14, 1949	Memo to New York from Bureau	1	yes	

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DOC. NO.	SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	PAGES ACTUAL REL.	DELETION(S)	EXEMP- TION(S)	CROSS REF.
	2664	Memo of SA Shannon	5	5	<p>Page 1, 2, Released in its entirety</p> <p>Page 3 par 4, line 1, words 5 and 6 classified confidential (b) (1)</p> <p>Line 2, words 7-11</p> <p>Page 4, line 2, words 2-12, line 3 classified confidential (b) (1)</p> <p>Para. 2, line 3, word 7, 8, 9, 10, line 4, 5, 6 classified confidential (b) (1)</p> <p>Para 3, 4, 5, classified confidential (b) (1)</p> <p>Page 5, Released in its entirety</p>	

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS

NEW YORK FILE 65-14920

SECTION 19 SERIAL 26

This document is a 5 page memorandum dated
3/9/49 from SA Shannon to file.

The following portions of the document are denied
under (b) (1) of the FOIA. The document has been classified
"Confidential" pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) 3
with indefinite date of declassification as the following
information reveals our interest in a specific foreign
diplomatic establishment:

Pg. 3, Para. 4 - line 1 - words 5 and 6

line 2 - words 7-11

Pg. 4, line 2 - words 2 - 12

line 3

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS

NEW YORK FILE 65-14920

SECTION 19 SERIAL 26

This document is a 5 page memorandum dated
3/9/49 from SA Shannon to file.

The following portions of the document are denied
under (b)(1) of the FOIA. The document has been classified
"Confidential" pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) 1
with indefinite date of declassification as the following
portions contain information furnished in confidence by a
foreign government:

Pg. 4 - para. 2 - line 3 - words 7-10 lines 4-6
para. 3 and 4 and 5



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

March 15, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On the morning of March 15, while speaking to Mr. Leo Laughlin of the Bureau, I referred to my telephonic conversation with Mr. H. B. Fletcher on the evening of March 14 regarding information furnished by one FRANKLIN SPIER to the effect that CHAMBERS had buried some documents on his farm in New Jersey in 1932. I told Mr. Fletcher that we would question CHAMBERS regarding this today.

Mr. Laughlin was informed that CHAMBERS denies very specifically this allegation. I told Mr. Laughlin that complete details would be set out in a teletype to the Bureau and Baltimore and that we were going to request Baltimore to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS today, inasmuch as she reportedly told Mrs. SPIER about the burying of these documents.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

AHB:CTC
65-14920

65-14920-27
F. B. I.
MAR 15 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
Spencer FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

March 15, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

MEMO

Re: JAHAM; ALGER HISS;
INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

The following information relative to the INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, which is hereinafter referred to as the IJA, is being set forth to include a portion of a signed statement taken from ALGER HISS relative to his activities and associations in the IJA, a review of the New York files relative to IJA, and a list of suggested leads and persons to be interviewed. It is contemplated that a thorough investigation may establish ALGER-HISS' association with the Communist Party and his active membership in an organization which was known to him as a Communist front organization. It should be borne in mind that ALGER HISS will probably testify in his own defense, and at that time he undoubtedly will repeat his previous testimony that he was never a Communist Party member; that he was never a member of a Communist front organization; and that he was never influenced directly or indirectly by Communists. Any proof obtained from records or witnesses that HISS was so associated or influenced would be of considerable value.

CHAMBERS stated he believed that in May 1933, when ALGER HISS moved to Washington, D. C., he became a member of HAROLD WARE'S underground apparatus. It is presumed that to effect such membership HISS had to have associations and contacts with highly placed Communists or Soviet agents in New York City. Efforts will be made to determine these associations and contacts.

It is noted that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN were also editorial writers for the IJA, in 1933, and that they too went to Washington, D. C., and became members of HAROLD WARE'S underground apparatus.

STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS -- June 2, 1947

A portion of a signed statement of ALGER HISS dated June 2, 1947 is set out to include the pertinent portion of this statement relative to



DWS:ENC
65-14920

LC's made 3/15/49

65-14920-2775	
F. B. I.	
MAR 11 1949	
N. Y. C.	
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MEMO
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including HISS' activities and associates in the IJA prior to May 1933:

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman, and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the 'New Masses' or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the 'New Masses'. I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge."

INFORMATION IN THE NEW YORK FILES RE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

New York file 100-13377 entitled "INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" reflects that the IJA is reputed to be organized by Communists and controlled by Communists, and that the lawyers who were connected with the Socialist Party were forming a new group to assist the "poor unions". This group was to be called the IJA. It is noted that the IJA published monthly bulletins and the first issue of this bulletin, dated May 1, 1932, sets forth the following information:

"PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN SECTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION.

"The American Section of the International Juridical Association subscribes to the declaration of principles of the International Juridical Association.

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"Present America offers the example of a country discarding traditions of liberty and freedom, and substituting legislative, administrative and judicial tyranny. This country, once known to the world as a haven of refuge of oppressed peoples now excludes, or deports, those daring to voice unpopular opinions; with a constitution supposed to protect freedom of expression, it now persecutes and imprisons its political dissenters.

"The World War made clear that the constitutional guarantee of free speech could not and did not protect expressions of real dissent. Liberties then swept away have never been recovered. The Post Office refuses the mails to printed matter expressing unpopular views. Criminal syndicalism and criminal anarchy statutes have outlawed meetings of members of minority organizations.

"Thus the rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage disappear.

"The American Section of the I.J.A. declares its purposes to be as follows:

- "1. To combat repressive legislation and resist increasing executive, judicial, legislative and administrative oppression.
- "2. To support progressive legislation.
- "3. To support the defense of political prisoners especially in the courts.
- "4. To expose and attack abuses in the administration of the law.
- "5. To combat oppression for political opinion, color, race, creed, sex, religious belief, or lack thereof, or for any other cause.
- "6. To rally to the support of workers and their organizations seeking to ameliorate and improve their conditions and against the forces of the state whenever and wherever the latter aligns itself on the side of special privilege.
- "7. To help establish in this country and throughout the world social and legal justice."

Information was received at the "New York Times" Morgue, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, that a mimeographed sheet, headed INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, American Section, and signed by CAROL KING, is quoted as follows:

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"In 1929 a group of well-known jurists from all parts of Europe and many serious-minded laymen, met in Berlin, Germany, and their purpose was to develop organized opposition to the growing wave of repressive measures of legislators, courts, and executive departments in many countries. This congress resulted in the organization of the International Juridical Association, which is now engaged in building national groups in various countries throughout the world. The American Section is being formed to carry on the work in this country. The International Juridical Association appeals to all progressive liberals and radicals, in fact all socially-minded persons."

There was further information at the "New York Times" Morgue which indicated that the IJA had 25 members.

There were enclosed to the Bureau, as indicated in letter dated December 1, 1941, a number of monthly bulletins which were published by the IJA, and these bulletins would include many of those which were published while ALGER HISS was a member and an editorial writer for the IJA. It is presumed that the Bureau has these bulletins in the event a thorough review is necessary. The writer examined the bulletins published by the IJA from May 1, 1932, for several years subsequent to that time. The only name mentioned in these bulletins was CAROL KING, Secretary of the IJA, and her name was mentioned in regard to subscribing to this monthly bulletin. This bulletin contained articles such as the Scottsboro Case -- Rape; the rights of Negroes -- White primaries; lynchings; an article on the membership in the Communist Party in Oregon was held a violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, i.e., BILL BOLOFF was jailed ten years for Communist Party membership; Yellow Dog contracts (Federal Injunction Law); and numerous other articles relative to unions, minority groups, and the fact that past membership in the Communist Party should not warrant deportation of aliens. This monthly bulletin also included articles such as "Systematic Exclusion of Negroes from Jury Duty" and "Constitutionality of Moratoria on Mortgage Foreclosures".

A letter appeared in the "New York World Telegram" on August 29, 1941, written by BENJAMIN STOLBERG, relative to PAUL KERN, in which STOLBERG stated that KERN argues that the IJA is not Communistically-dominated for the reason that many distinguished lawyers have endorsed it. STOLBERG stated that this organization was inspired by the Communist Party, and that some of its leading officers are lawyers for the Communist Party and various Communist enterprises.

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An article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" on January 22, 1942, indicated that HERBERT T. WECHSLER, former Assistant Attorney General of New York, offered to resign as Executive Secretary of the Board of Legal Examiners as a result of his membership on the National Board of the INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, described by Representative STORMS, Democrat, Alabama, as a Communist Party auxiliary.

It is noted that in 1940 the principal officers of the IJA were as follows:

Executive Director	—	EUGENE COTTON
Editor	—	NATHAN GREENE
Secretary	—	CAROL KING

A highly confidential and reliable source, having access to the records of the IJA, stated that in August 1933 WILLIAM BROWDER of "New Masses" communicated with CAROL KING requesting that "New Masses" be permitted to mail out a subscription appeal to members of the IJA. There was further communication relative to this subscription appeal in which CAROL KING indicated that appeals to the members of the IJA to subscribe to radical publications might lead some of the members to doubt the wisdom of belonging to even so far left an organization as the IJA.

On November 23, 1933, in a letter addressed to MILTON KATZ, Esquire, Sunward, Alexandria, Virginia, an individual, dictating with the initials I.P. (probably ISADORE POLIER), stated that the IJA, in a year and a half of its existence, had grown to include a number of Mr. KATZ'S colleagues in Washington, including JIM LANDIS, ALGER HISS, NAT WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, JEROME FRANK, MARGARET BENNETT, and MOE HUBERMAN. This letter indicated that the recovery had hit the organization very hard, taking WITT and PRESSMAN, who were editors of the bulletin, HISS, who was Chairman of the Research Committee, and FRANK, who was a member of the Executive Committee. This letter further stated, "I can recall at least two other people in Washington, J. TOMMY AUSTERN and LOUISE JAFFE. In the depleted Harvard Law School, we still have FRANKFURTER and FELLER as well as a half-dozen second and third year students."

There was further information furnished by a highly confidential source that the IJA had a close association with the International Labor Defense, which has been considered to be the legal arm of the Communist Party.

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LEADS

A number of suggested leads are being set forth to include several persons who were in a position to know the function and purpose of the IJA as well as whether the IJA was a Communist-dominated organization. Undoubtedly several of the persons mentioned below knew ALGER HISS while he was a member of the IJA prior to May 1933, and they should be questioned intensively as to HISS' activities in the IJA, HISS' knowledge as to whether the IJA, with CAROL KING as Secretary, was Communist-dominated, and any other information in the possession of these persons or from their recollection which would indicate HISS was closely associated with the Communist Party or that he was a member of the Communist Party.

As mentioned above, HISS, PRESSMAN, and WITT were members of the IJA, and they all went to Washington, D. C., in 1933 to become members of WARE'S underground apparatus. All persons should be questioned as to their knowledge of this fact in an effort to identify the person who recruited them for the underground.

Photographs of ALGER HISS should be exhibited to all persons interviewed if it is necessary to refresh their recollection, and signed statements should be secured from anyone who offers any information of value relative to HISS' activities. Negative signed statements should be secured if it will assist in getting the person interviewed to elucidate. The above-mentioned facts will be discussed with S.A.A.G. T. J. DONEGAN relative to having any of the following persons testify before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, if it is believed that these persons will furnish any additional information.

Prior to interviewing any of the following persons, all references should be examined in that information in certain files may preclude certain interviews, and complete information should be secured to conduct logical interviews.

L. ANDREWS SAMSTAG
100 Fifth Avenue
New York City

SAMSTAG is the Manager of the building at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where the IJA was formerly located before it went out of existence and became formally associated with the International Labor Defense, New York

MEMO

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City. SAMSTAG should be contacted to determine whether he knows the whereabouts of the old records of the IJA, particularly those records during the years 1932 and 1933, in that this investigation may develop to an extent where S.A.A.G. T. J. DONEGAN may desire to subpoena these records for evidentiary purposes.

AUGUST CLASSENS
Rand School
7 East 15th Street
New York City

CLASSENS reportedly has a list of the members of the Socialist Party prior to 1933, and information was received that PRISCILLA HISS is listed as a member of the Socialist Party in 1932 according to CLASSENS' record. The New York files should be examined relative to CLASSENS, and thereafter he should be interviewed to obtain evidence indicating PRISCILLA HISS, and possibly ALGER HISS, were members of the Socialist Party. CLASSENS should be questioned relative to his knowledge of the HISSSES and for further leads relative to people who would have known HISS in 1932 and 1933.

WILL MASLOW

Information was received that MASLOW possibly may be cooperative with Agents of this office, and Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON is familiar with the MASLOW file. The Bureau has been requested to authorize the interview of MASLOW and, inasmuch as he was connected with the IJA, it is believed that such an interview may be productive in regard to ALGER HISS. Further consideration will be given to the interview of MARK LAUTER after the MASLOW interview.

BENJAMIN STOLBERG

As indicated above, it is noted that STOLBERG probably has some knowledge as to the activities of the IJA and as to whether the IJA was a Communist-dominated organization during 1932 and 1933. STOLBERG should be interviewed relative to this knowledge and also to obtain further leads in this investigation.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ

BUDENZ should be interviewed for the same reasons as set forth under STOLBERG.

MEMO

NY 65-14920

JEROME R. HELLERSTEIN, was
590 West 174th Street
New York City

New York File No. 100-10216 reflects that HELLERSTEIN attended Harvard University where he received an LL.B. degree in 1931; that he was employed by the ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 21 West Street, New York City; that he was an editor of the IJA and Chairman of the Tax Committee of the Lawyers Guild; and that he was closely associated with SIDNEY KAPLAN of the Department of Justice, with MILTON KATZ of the War Production Board, and with JUSTINE WISE of New York City. HELLERSTEIN should be interviewed thoroughly inasmuch as ALGER HISS has admitted associations with him in the IJA during 1932 and 1933. The New York files, including 100-10216, should be thoroughly reviewed.

JUSTINE WISE POLIER

New York File No. 101-334 reflects that Mrs. POLIER was reliably reported to be known as a Communist Party sympathizer, but that she is not a member of the Communist Party; and that several persons indicated that Mrs. POLIER turned against the Communist Party in 1939. New York File No. 77-6014 reflects that Mrs. POLIER is the daughter of Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE and is a Judge of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City, with residence at 175 East 64th Street, New York City.

ISIDORE (SHAD) POLIER

New York File No. 77-6034 reflects that allegations were made that he is a member of the Communist Party; that he is a close associate of CAROL KING; that he is a member of the Washington Bookshop. He obtained an LL.B. and an LL.M. degree from Harvard Law School, and he is married to JUSTINE WISE POLIER. POLIER had been active in the IJA and the National Lawyers Guild, and ALGER HISS admitted that he had known POLIER while he was a member of the IJA and for that reason he should be interviewed intensively.

MILTON KATZ

New York File No. 77-758 reflects that KATZ graduated from Harvard Law School in 1931 with an LL.B. degree. He was appointed as attorney with

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the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on July 5, 1932. From August 1931 to 1932 he was employed as Legal Secretary to United States Circuit Judge JULIAN W. MACK of New York City. It is reported that KATZ was on the "Harvard Law Review" and was considered without doubt one of the most brilliant and outstanding lawyers. It is believed that KATZ is identical with the MILTON KATZ previously mentioned in this memorandum, and the New York files should be thoroughly examined to determine KATZ'S location and background so that a logical interview can be conducted.

EUGENE COTTON

The New York files should be examined relative to COTTON inasmuch as he was the Executive Director of the IJA, and consideration should be given to interviewing EUGENE COTTON.

MARGARET BENNETT

New York File No. 101-151 reflects that an investigation had been conducted relative to BENNETT while she was employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. It is possible that she is identical with the MARGARET B. BENNETT, 718 Wolfe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, who was employed by the National Labor Relations Board and was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. This file reflects that she received an LL.B. degree in 1932 from the Columbia University Law School, and from December 19, 1933, until March 10, 1937, she was employed by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. This investigation was instituted inasmuch as she had been reported as being more than a Communist Party party-liner; that she was questioned by the House Committee investigating the NLRB for her Communist leanings; and that she was active in the Lawyers Guild.

LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE, SA

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

March 15, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with the investigation of the background of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, it is recommended that the following individuals be located and interviewed:

FRANK BANG
HENRY BANG
IDA DALES
KENNETH HUTCHINSON

It is believed that all of these individuals may be able to provide information relative to the moral aspects of CHAMBERS' background. Prior to the submission of this Memorandum, the proposed interviews with these individuals were discussed with ASAC A. H. BELMONT and he approved the interviews.

FRANK BANG - CHAMBERS associated with FRANK BANG for a number of years beginning in about 1924 or 1925. This association was very close up to the early 1930's and he has seen FRANK BANG infrequently since that time, the last time being in 1947 or 1948. On that occasion BANG solicited CHAMBERS' aid in securing a position with Time Magazine. He did not, however, obtain this position.

CHAMBERS states that FRANK BANG is married, has two children and the last he knew he was residing somewhere in Queens, New York.

It is recommended that when FRANK BANG is located, this interview be conducted by either Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER, JOHN J. WARD or the writer.

HENRY BANG - This individual is the brother of FRANK BANG and he and CHAMBERS attended Columbia University together. He is in a position to give information concerning CHAMBERS' background at Columbia University and as to their association and activities during the time they both attended

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that school. In addition the BANG family resided approximately four miles from CHAMBERS' residence in Lynbrook and the latter was a frequent visitor in the BANG home.

CHAMBERS states that the last he knew HENRY BANG was employed by either the New York Telephone Company or by Bell Laboratories as an installer of automatic dial systems.

As in the case of FRANK BANG, it is also recommended that when HENRY BANG is located that one of the aforementioned Agents participate in the interview with him.

IDA DALES CHAMBERS has stated that he lived with IDA DALES in various places in New York City and Long Island during 1929 and 1930. They were never married. He has no idea as to the present whereabouts of IDA DALES but thinks that beyond any doubt she is still a member of the Communist Party. He added that at the time he lived with her she was an old and trusted member of the Party.

KENNETH HUTCHINSON - This individual is the former husband of one GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON with whom CHAMBERS lived without the benefit of marriage for several years in about 1925 or 1926. At the time KENNETH HUTCHINSON was an editor of "The Nation". It was CHAMBERS' belief that HUTCHINSON is probably still connected with that publication or is still engaged in the publication field in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was divorced from KENNETH HUTCHINSON and sometime after having lived with CHAMBERS, married a negro Communist by the name of NEWTON. He stated that the last time he heard from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON she was in Bogota, Columbia. He added that it is his belief that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON probably has in her possession some letters perhaps ten in number written to her by CHAMBERS in which the latter discusses the relationship and association between she, CHAMBERS and FRANK BANG, mentioned heretofore.

CHAMBERS said that he has no knowledge of the present whereabouts of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and believes that it was in about 1946 that he heard from her and she was in Bogota. He said that KENNETH HUTCHINSON was aware of his association with GERTRUDE and they discussed the situation together and at KENNETH HUTCHINSON'S request, he, CHAMBERS, broke off for a while his relationship with this woman.

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Inasmuch as GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON is apparently not available for interview, it is being suggested that her former husband KENNETH HUTCHINSON be interviewed for whatever information he may be able to furnish as to CHAMBERS' activities and associations with his former wife. In the interview with KENNETH HUTCHINSON, however, it is suggested that he be questioned as to any knowledge he may have as to the present whereabouts of GERTRUDE.

It is suggested that prior to any attempts to locate the above named individuals that the New York Indices be thoroughly reviewed for any information contained therein relative to these people. As has been stated above, IDA DALES has been and probably is still a member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS has also stated that FRANK BANG became a member of the Communist Party and though he told CHAMBERS that he no longer holds membership, the latter thinks that he possibly may still be in the Party. It is felt that there may be some information in the New York Files which would preclude interviewing these individuals relative to CHAMBERS at this time.

FRANCIS X. PLANT, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

March 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

At 3:30 p.m. this date the writer telephonically contacted Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office in connection with the WFO teletype of March 11, 1949, setting forth the identity of the DELASMUTT to be subpoenaed to produce the records of the Riggs National Bank in connection with the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. Delavigne was requested to advise this office whether DELASMUTT mentioned in the Washington teletype of March 11 was the proper person to produce the power of attorney furnished the Riggs National Bank by ALGER HISS; whether he was the proper person to subpoena in order to produce the records pertaining to the savings account of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS; and whether the fact that he was now affiliated with the Friendship Branch of the Riggs National Bank rather than the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank would have any bearing upon his ability to produce and testify on the records mentioned above.

Mr. Delavigne stated he would submit a teletype to this office on March 14, 1949, clarifying all these points.

T. J. McANDREWS,
Special Agent

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

March 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

At 4:00 p.m. this date the writer telephonically contacted SAC Soucy of the Boston Division in connection with the request set forth in New York teletype to the Bureau and Boston dated March 2, 1949, wherein the Boston Division was requested to obtain photographs of the cottage "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire. Mr. Soucy was advised that CHAMBERS would be in the New York Office tomorrow and this office desired to exhibit photographs of this cottage to CHAMBERS. Accordingly, he was requested to expedite the submission of these photographs to the New York Office. Mr. Soucy stated that it was his understanding that the photographs, if not already taken, would be taken today and would be forwarded to New York in time to arrive on March 15, 1949.

T. J. McANDREWS,
Special Agent

TJMCA:RAA
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*Tel. rec'd 3/14/49
advising photographs
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will be received 3/15/49*

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

March 14, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On the afternoon of March 11, 1949, Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau called relative to the previous suggestion from Mr. Donegan that perhaps it would be desirable to have more than one document examiner testify concerning the typewriting and handwriting evidence in instant case. Mr. Fletcher advised that the Bureau feels that it would be undesirable to have more than one examiner inasmuch as the defense could show that the second document examiner did not examine the evidence until much later. It would look as though the government was trying to bolster the first examiner and further, this is not the usual procedure.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

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*Mr. Donegan
advised
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

March 14, 1949

MR. BELMONT
MR. CLEGG
MR. GLAVIN
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROSEN
MR. TRACY
MR. WATSON
MR. WHEAT
MR. WINTERROWD
MR. YERGEN
MR. ZIEGLER
MR. HOLLOMAN
MR. GANDY

At 1:30 pm on March 12, 1949, Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau called concerning our notification to the Bureau of an article appearing in the New York papers about an important witness being quizzed by the FBI in California. Mr. Fletcher advised that the only information the Department had received from the Bureau concerning CRANE was in a New York report dated February 8, furnished to the Department February 18, and another report furnished to the Department March 4, but both of these merely had short paragraphs reflecting that KEITH had been probably identified as CRANE. Mr. Fletcher wanted to know if Mr. Ray Whearty had known further details concerning CRANE'S identification and whether Assistant to the AG Campbell had the information.

I spoke with Mr. T. J. Donegan concerning this. He advised that none of the press had approached him on this matter. Consequently, it was not a matter of knowledge here in New York City. He advised that KEITH'S identification as CRANE had been discussed with the Department to a limited extent, particularly with Mr. Ray Whearty and Mr. Peyton Ford, inasmuch as there were five people on the west coast whom the Department was considering bringing before the Grand Jury and one of these five was KEITH. Mr. Donegan advised that while the Department was thus aware that KEITH was talking, the Department did not know what information he was giving because Donegan had not been furnished such information.

I called Assistant Director Ladd at 1:50 pm to advise him of my discussion with Mr. Donegan. I advised Mr. Ladd that inasmuch as the articles in the New York papers were datelined Washington, D. C., there could be little doubt but what the information was given out by someone in the Department. I pointed out that this had happened frequently in other cases and it simply amounted to this: that whenever the Bureau gave anything to the Department, it must be assumed that it would be given out to the press.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

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Hiss-Chambers 'Aid' Found by FBI

By JERRY GREENE

of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 11.—A Red spy suspect, long sought as a vital missing link in the famous case of the pumpkin papers, has been found in California by the FBI, and is singing his head off. The News was informed tonight.

The suspect, a photographer, has furnished startling new information about the affairs of Whittaker Chambers, the confessed ex-Communist courier, and his spy microfilms.

The revelations are expected to bring new action by the special federal grand jury in New York. The House Un-American Activities Committee, ready to launch its own new investigation of Red spy rings and Communist cells in Washington, is also following the California developments closely.

Witness' Name Withheld

Officials are carefully guarding the name of the new witness and details of his testimony. It was learned, however, that he has cast new light on Chambers' role in the Red underground which filched top secret government papers for the Russians before the war.

The FBI and the House committee have been looking for the photographer since December, when Chambers suddenly produced five rolls of microfilm of the papers from a hollowed-out pumpkin on his farm near Westminster, Md.

At that time, committee investigators said two Communist photographers were suspected of help-

ing Chambers with the film in a secret studio, probably in Baltimore.

Check by FBI

One suspect, linked to the Baltimore studio, was found quickly and grilled by the former New York grand jury, apparently without results. The California witness is the second suspect.

FBI agents are now checking the photographer's story. If it stands up, the information will be turned over to the new grand jury.

The former grand jury indicted Alger Hiss, ex-State Department official, for perjury in denying he gave some of the top secret papers to Chambers to be microfilmed. Hiss is still awaiting trial. No federal action has been instituted against Chambers.

Average net paid circulation for February exceeded

Daily:....2,225,000

Sunday..4,500,000

The Largest Daily and Sunday Circulation in America

P-2 of 7. News 3/11/49

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPING
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
MARCH 12, 1949

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

March 11, 1949

Memo:

Re: JAHAM

CHARLES J. COE
Farm Research, Inc.
39 Cortlandt Street, New York City

On March 8, 1949, CHARLES J. COE was interviewed by Special Agents Francis J. Gallant and Donald E. Shannon at his office, Farm Research, Inc., 39 Cortlandt Street, New York, New York. At the outset of the interview COE was advised that the interviewing agents were Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and they identified themselves to Mr. COE as such.

Mr. COE was advised that we were conducting an investigation regarding activities concerning individuals with whom we believed he may have been associated at one time. He was specifically asked if he at any time had known or had any dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. To this he replied that he would answer any questions that concerned his own personal life, but that he considered it a witch hunt and foolhardy investigation to inquire about individuals who worked for the Government in Washington in the early 1930's. He stated that he himself resided in Washington and was at one time connected with the Government during the 1930's, and that he knew Washington was one place where gossip was the vogue and true facts were seldom distinguished from mere gossip. He stated that he himself felt that the investigations now being conducted by the FBI were investigations of the gossip that went on in Washington in the 1930's, and that furthermore there was little foundation for these investigations.

Getting back to the question as to whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he answered it by saying, "I certainly do not know ALGER HISS, and as to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, whether I know him or not I refuse to answer such a question as I do not consider it pertinent to anything that I believe is important." At this point Mr. COE went into a tirade concerning the investigations that are being conducted by the Government relative to individuals who are believed to be Communists. He further went on to state that he believed the FBI was mainly interested in seeking publicity and getting their name in the headlines without due regard to the facts themselves. He inferred the Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau was also interested in publicity. He further stated that he did not believe that Tom Clark, the Attorney General of the United States, had any right to get up a list of organizations and list them as subversive. He challenged the right of the Government of the United States, through its Attorney General to label any organization subversive.

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MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. DRISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROY
MR. TRACY
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

MAR 14 1949
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At this point the interviewing agents reminded Mr. COE in very strong language that Mr. Hoover and the FBI were interested in the national defense of the United States, and that all their investigations of a defense nature were conducted with the aim in view of doing the most for the benefit of the United States. It was pointed out to Mr. COE that investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are conducted in an impartial manner with a view to obtaining facts and not publicity.

F. J. GALLANT,
D. E. SHANNON,
Special Agents

*advise Bureau promptly
by letter for record
purposes. Include
any other info we
have on COE*

FF to Bureau 10-2



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE

March 11, 1949

MEMO:

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE: EDWARD LEWIS

A review of CHAMBERS' personal history and background reflects that CHAMBERS, while attending Columbia University, made three close friends. These were HENRY BANG, ALVIN BARBOUR, and EDWARD LEWIS. BANG introduced him to BARBOUR, who was a minister's son, from Katonah, New York. Concerning EDWARD LEWIS, CHAMBERS stated, "through them (BANG and BARBOUR) I met another Methodist Minister's son named EDWARD LEWIS, with whom I roomed in Hartley Hall during my first semester of my sophomore year. ALVIN BARBOUR, when I last knew him, was connected with a geneological firm in New York City. I have passed him on the street a few times. EDWARD LEWIS was a cripple. His father was minister of the Methodist Church in Baldwin, Long Island, about four miles from Lynbrook, and I spent a great deal of time with him at his home. I became practically a member of that family. He worked very hard to convert me to Methodism, and I used to attend that church. I did not find Methodism a very satisfying experience. EDWARD LEWIS had a brother named MORGAN, who was in the Navy during World War I. MORGAN and I were pretty good friends. When he came back from war, his father got him a job in one of the banks in Baltimore. Sometime after, MORGAN disappeared, and the family claimed they never knew where he went. It is my hunch that he may have embezzled some of the bank's funds. There never was any publicity about this. The LEWISES had a summer place at Lordship, Connecticut, which is near Bridgeport, and I spent part of one summer there. This would have been in 1921. From there I started on a bicycle trip with another Columbia boy named JOHN BAGLEY. I have no idea what has become of him. He was from New York City, the son of a widow. We went up through the Berkshires and crossed over the mountains near Lebanon. I recall we slept on the mountain one night. We went to Albany, and we met ALVIN BARBOUR, who was working on the Hudson River Night Line during the summer vacation. BARBOUR introduced us to that section of Albany, known as the "Gut," which is around Division Street. BAGLEY and I spent the better part of one night in a house of prostitution. We bicycled back to New York. This trip took the better part of a week. I last met EDWARD LEWIS in Washington, probably about 1936. I do not remember where I met him, but he was teaching mathematics at Howard University, and was living at

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on 17th Street, in a basement room. We spent the evening chatting, and I have not seen him since. I do not know the present whereabouts of MORGAN LEWIS. In the Fall of 1921, I went back to Columbia. I thought I would like to live on the campus instead of commuting. I do not recall that there was any objection to this from my family. I moved up there sometime in late 1921, or early 1922, and roomed with EDWARD LEWIS in Hartley Hall."

It is suggested that investigation be conducted at Baldwin, Long Island, in an effort to locate EDWARD LEWIS, so that he can be interviewed for information concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS, and CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

New York, New York
March 11, 1949

MEMO:

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS, et al.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE: CHAMBERS' HIGH SCHOOL
ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A review of CHAMBERS' personal history and background reflects that he attended South Side High School, Rockville Center, Long Island, from 1915 to 1919.

Concerning his high school activities, CHAMBERS related as follows:

"I next attended the South Side High School, Rockville Center, Long Island, from 1915 to 1919. I know that I graduated from this school, but I do not recall whether or not I actually received a diploma in view of a certain incident which occurred at the time of my graduation. Relative to this incident, I was given the class prophecy to write and wrote one which was rejected by the group of teachers which was to approve the prophecy. I was to write a second one which I did. That one was accepted; but when it came time to read the prophecy, I read the first one. I don't recall any of the particular prophecies, but I do not feel that they were too bad. I further do not recall that any of my classmates objected upon my reading of this prophecy, but they might very well have done so.

"As a result of this incident, my diploma was held up, but I am quite sure that they gave it to me later. The Principal, EDWARD COVERT, called me and my mother to his office relative to this affair, but I can't recall his particular remarks. The reason I read the first prophecy instead of the accepted one was that I thought the first one to be better. While in high school, I was associated with the following extra curricular activities: A Men's club in Rockville Center sponsored a basketball league for high school boys, and I was a member of the winning team one year. I wrote for the school paper 'The Owl'. I was not on the staff of the paper, but contributed to it probably during my Junior and Senior years in high school. I recall one contribution was a detective story.

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"As far as I can recall, I attended only one high school social which was a masquerade. I recall that I went to this dressed in the garb of the Ku Klux Klan. I recall the following persons as high-school chums: WALTER SPELLMAN, I believe he is still around Rockville Center; FRED LYRA who was a teammate on my basketball team. He recently inherited some money and is still living around Rockville Center; CHARLES LOSKAMP, he was the Editor of 'The Owl' and probably is still living around Rockville Center; PHILIP GRUENWALD, who was a great friend of mine during high-school days. I think he still lives in Valley Stream, Long Island. We used to play hooky together. Another chum was EVERETT EDSTROM. He was quite an athlete in high school, and I think he is in politics in Valley Stream.

"Relative to my high-school teachers, I recall the following: Mrs. GRACE KING, who is a sister of CHARLES VOSBURGE, Principal of the grammar school. Mrs. KING detested me for the reason that I misbehaved myself in her class. At that time, she was ardently pro-League of Nations, and I was anti-League. My strong views were the result of correspondence which I had with my grandfather, CHAMBERS, who was an outstanding political writer for the 'Philadelphia Ledger'. In his letters he presented his views on world affairs and commented on the views I expressed in letters to him. Grandfather CHAMBERS was convinced the League of Nations would not work. EDSTROM, GRUENWALD and I held the same views on the League of Nations and used to make life miserable for Mrs. KING in her classes.

"I might point out here that my family on both sides have always been rock-rib Republicans from way back, and my mother continues as such to this day. Another teacher whom I recall was Miss EDITH HALFPENNY. She liked me. Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON also recall as having been neutral in her views toward me. Another teacher whom I recall was LAURA RICHMOND. She taught me Chemistry. I believe that she didn't like me very well because of classroom pranks. These involved the usual pranks which occurred in a Chemistry Laboratory. I can recall only one other difficulty in which I became involved while in high school. I was once suspended along with others for an infraction of the school rules. As I recall the incident, we left the lunch room without authorization one noon time.

"I used to play hooky frequently. On warm spring days, I used to ride through the countryside on my bicycle. I recall there was absolutely no drinking when I was in high school. At various times during my high

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"school days, I thought I was in love with different girls, but nothing of a serious nature developed, and I do not recall specifically any of these romances."

It is suggested that the records of the South Side High School, Rockville Center, be checked concerning CHAMBERS' attendance, and an attempt be made to locate and interview the principal and the teachers mentioned in this memorandum for information concerning CHAMBERS.

It is also suggested that an effort be made to locate and interview the fellow students mentioned in this memorandum for information concerning CHAMBERS. It is also suggested that information concerning the class prophecy read by CHAMBERS should be obtained, and copies of the two prophecies written by CHAMBERS should be obtained if available.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

New York 7, New York

March 12, 1949

MEMO

Re: JAHAM

While talking to Supervisor J. T. BATTS of the Bureau on another matter I called his attention to an item in the "New York Daily News" of March 12, 1949, dateline Washington, D.C., March 11, by JERRY GREENE, captioned, "HISS - CHAMBERS 'AIDE' FOUND BY FBI". I furnished Mr. BATTS with the substance of the article and advised that they probably referred to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE who has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office.

I advised him that I called it to his attention for information purposes.

JOHN T. HILSBOS, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

March 11, 1949

MEMO:

RE: JAHAM

Past Residences of CHAMBERS

A review of CHAMBERS' personal history and background reflects that he stated he lived at the following places in the past:

1. YMCA, Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL for about one month in late 1934.
2. Rented house in Baltimore on Eutaw Place near McMechen Street. Used the name LLOYD CANTWELL and had a telephone listed in that name. Lived there from October, 1935 until April, 1936.
3. Rented house in Baltimore at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, using name JAY CHAMBERS, from Spring, 1937 to December, 1937.
4. Purchased house in 2700 block, St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and lived there from July, 1938 to Summer, 1939.
5. Bought farm on Bixlers Church Road, Route #2, near Westminster, Maryland, in 1940 and sold it in the Spring, 1948.

It is suggested that consideration be given to conducting an investigation at the above-listed places to verify CHAMBERS' residence and to determine, if possible, what knowledge the people in the vicinity of those addresses might have concerning CHAMBERS and his associates.

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ROY J. BARLOGA, S.F. B. I.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 11, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CHAMBERS' EMPLOYMENT NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1937

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that in 1937, he worked for the National Research Project, Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS' statement in this regard is as follows:

"Sometime in 1937, the exact month of which I cannot recall, I started to seriously consider a break with the Communist Party. I felt if I made a plain break from the Communist Party, considering my work in the Communist apparatus, an effort might be made to kill me or perhaps my family. I, therefore, decided to obtain a job with the United States Government in order to establish that there was such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that I had been in Washington in 1937. I made this proposal to J. PETERS and he suggested that I contact GEORGE SILVERMAN in an effort to obtain such a position. I saw SILVERMAN and he sent me to IRVING KAPLAN who was then the head of the National Research Project. I had known KAPLAN at Columbia College in New York City, and he, of course, knew my real name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I recall meeting him in Philadelphia at his residence which was located on or near Rittenhouse Square in that city. KAPLAN told me to work out a list of past employments which I did. I then turned this material over to GEORGE SILVERMAN, and two or three days later, not more than a week, I had a job in the National Research Project.

"This job consisted of making up index for reports on the nation's railroads, particularly the Baltimore and Ohio, which the National Research Project was making or in cooperation with the Railroad Retirement Board. I worked at first in an office located in downtown Washington on 7th or 8th Street near G, and later moved to an office near K and 15th Streets, and finally to an office which was located in the Auditorium. In both of these latter offices, I worked directly under a Dr. GILLMAN after I held this job a month or two and established the record I wanted. I gave it up."

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It is suggested that investigation be conducted at Washington, D. C. to verify CHAMBERS' employment with the National Research Project and that if possible, his supervisor and fellow employees be interviewed for information concerning CHAMBERS' activities and reputation while working here.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 11,

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

NEW YORK INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

✓	MR. SCHEIDT
✓	MR. BELMONT
✓	MR. WHELAN
✓	MR. DRISCOLL
✓	MR. GRANVILLE
✓	MR. HAMLETT
✓	MR. KUMITZ
✓	MR. MARCHESSAULT
✓	MR. MOYNIHAN
✓	NIGHT SUPERVISOR
✓	MR. QUINN
✓	MR. GUANON
✓	MR. TUOHY
✓	MR. WATSON
✓	PROPERTY CLERK
✓	TRAINING UNIT

In [signature]

This is to advise that the next New York investigative report will include investigation conducted up to and including March 15 next. In view of the fact that the trial date set for the Hiss perjury case, SDNY, is March 21, 1949, it is suggested that all dictation be completed on March 16. At the time of submitting stencils for assembling it is requested that all assignment cards covering the investigation reported be attached to the stencilled inserts.

A. J. TUOHY,
Supervisor

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 10, 1949

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. DRISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HADGETT
MR. KUTNY
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. SHANNON
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

Perjury; Espionage-R; Internal Security-R

Mr. EDWARD TOULOUKIAN, Manager of the Massachusetts Importing Company, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, telephonically contacted the writer at 10:30 A.M., March 8, 1949 and advised that he had received a visit from a Mr. HARRY ROSENWOLD. ROSENWOLD had requested some information concerning rugs purchased by a Dr. MYER SCHAPIRO. ROSENWOLD told him that he was a representative for the HISS attorneys.

TOULOUKIAN inquired if it were advisable to give any information concerning this purchase. He was instructed by the writer that this was a personal matter and it was up to TOULOUKIAN whether or not he gave any information.

At approximately 3:00 P.M., the same date, TOULOUKIAN again contacted the writer by telephone and advised that ROSENWOLD had told him that in speaking to Dr. SCHAPIRO he had learned that SCHAPIRO had made a purchase from a company known as the Massachusetts Importing or Rug Company, located on Fifth Avenue and since this was the only Massachusetts Company listed in the directories, ROSENWOLD wanted to know if TOULOUKIAN had any recollection of records concerning such a sale.

TOULOUKIAN advised him that in December 1936 SCHAPIRO had purchased four Bokara rugs which were delivered to SCHAPIRO'S residence in New York City in the latter part of December 1936. At this point ROSENWOLD stated that these evidently were not the rugs in question because his client, Mr. HISS, admitted receiving a rug from CHAMBERS in 1935. TOULOUKIAN told him that this purchase in December 1936 was the only record that his company had of any dealings with SCHAPIRO.

ROSENWOLD further inquired whether or not TOULOUKIAN could identify the rugs that he recalled selling to SCHAPIRO and he was advised that these particular rugs bore no identification marks and as a result TOULOUKIAN could only testify to the effect that the rug now in the possession of ALGER HISS was a Bokara rug and that he could not testify that this rug was purchased from his company. At this point ROSENWOLD thanked

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him for the information and the interview was terminated.

TOULOUKIAN was thanked for his cooperation in this matter and he advised that if he had any further inquiries concerning the rug he would immediately contact this office.

LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

February 23, 1949

MEMO

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL
PERJURY, ESP.-R1

Reference is made to the memorandum of SA JOHN J. WARD dated January 25, 1949.

Based on information set forth in the referenced memorandum, inquiry was conducted in the vicinity of 9 Gay Street, Greenwich Village, in an attempt to verify information as set forth by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS relative to the residence, allegedly used as a photographic shop. Investigation reflected that the house mentioned by CHAMBERS was located at 17 Gay Street and was ascertained to be owned by a JAMES E. HARRIS, presently attached to Brooklyn Technical High School, Brooklyn, New York.

JAMES E. HARRIS was interviewed by SA DONALD E. SHANNON and the writer at Brooklyn Technical High School on February 14, 1949 and he supplied the following information:

Mr. HARRIS stated that he originally owned the residence at 17 Gay Street in 1924 and owned it to 1942 when he lost it through foreclosure to the State Banking Commission. Mr. HARRIS stated that to the best of his recollection the following individuals resided at 17 Gay Street during the period approximating 1932-1933. These included ARTURO SOFO, a sculptor who lived on the top floor; Dr. RANDOLF GRANGER, a negro physician in the basement floor and DORIS MALLETT, an actress, now deceased. Mr. HARRIS stated that he himself resided on the first floor of 17 Gay Street which is the first floor above the basement entrance apartments of the total four story brown stone. HARRIS also stated that he had a man named PHIL MCGIBBON, formerly affiliated with the Northwest Mounted Police residing on the second floor after the departure of Miss MALLETT.

HARRIS explained that the apartments above the ground floor were single apartments with the exception of the second floor which was divided into two separate apartments. He recalls that around the early part of 1932 two men approached him and asked for a quiet one room apartment in which they may do considerable typing. He stated these men introduced themselves as being engineers doing survey work for the Soviet Government. When they originally approached him, HARRIS stated that these men mentioned that they were also acquaintances of a woman named PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE, an individual previously known to HARRIS. He stated that these men paid rent of \$85.00 a month and were very prompt in their payment during the first three months. Following this, HARRIS recalled they

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disappeared for approximately two months but upon their return paid HARRIS for back rent and one month additional at which time they advised him they would cease living at 17 Gay.

Concerning these two individuals HARRIS stated he was unable to recall the names they may have used at the time they made their original application. He stated there was no writing involved in the negotiations, or a lease signed by these men because so many of the people who lived at this apartment came for short periods of time.

HARRIS stated that he attached no significance to the two Russian engineers at the time they moved to the apartment and could recall no unusual circumstances regarding their residence. He stated to the best of his recollection they did not have any unusual amount of visitors that he could recall. He did state that they did, as they originally stated, considerable typing late at night but this did not strike him as unusual because they had advised him of this intent.

Concerning PAULA JACOBSON, HARRIS stated that he had met her at a dance in 1929 or 1930 at Webster Hall in Greenwich Village and on subsequent dates went to her apartment to play bridge. HARRIS stated he may have seen PAULA LEVINE four or five times before he learned she had departed for Europe in 1932. He stated that he did not know that she was in Europe until he received several post cards from her which he made available to this office. *Placed in her file (Paula Jacobson)*

In further regard to PAULA JACOBSON, HARRIS stated that he recalled a conversation he had with a woman named FRANCES COWLES at a dance in Greenwich Village in the latter part of 1932 or sometime in 1933. He quoted Miss COWLES as saying that she had been to Paris, France and had accidentally stayed at the same hotel as PAULA LEVINE. Miss COWLES advised that she did not see much of PAULA LEVINE while she was in France until one evening when she received an urgent phone call from her about 2 AM requesting that she gather PAULA'S personal effects from her room and meet her at a particular destination several hours later. COWLES told HARRIS that she did this and learned at 8 AM on the same date that the French Secret Police had conducted a raid on the Hotel, arresting espionage agents and were particularly interested in locating PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE. Miss COWLES stated that PAULA LEVINE told her at the time she delivered her personal effects to her that she was departing at that time to Switzerland. PAULA LEVINE was subsequently convicted in absentia of espionage by the French.

MEMO
NY 65-14920

Government. HARRIS stated that FRANCES COWLES at the present time is a dancing teacher in New York City and resides on the upper West Side in the West 60s or 70s.

HARRIS was shown pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI was. He was unable to identify any of these photographs as being individuals who may have rented the questioned apartment on the second floor. HARRIS, to the best of his recollection, described the two engineers as follows. This description applies to both individuals:

Approximately 5' 6" or 5' 7"; in the late 30s or early 40s; medium, stocky build; about 160 lbs., speech indicated culture and education; appearance, Russian; language, spoke fluent English.

In regard to the description of the residence as set forth by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, it is noted that it closely resembled the one described by HARRIS. HARRIS stated that the questioned apartment was on the second floor which would be the third floor including the basement. He stated that immediately opposite the entrance to the apartment was a fireplace on the opposite wall. He also stated that to the right of the entrance and on the same wall as the entrance was a small room which had been previously used as a closet. HARRIS stated that he had this closet turned into a bathroom including a shower, sink and toilet bowl. The furnishings of the room, HARRIS stated had been, to the best of his recollection, a day bed which could be opened up into a double bed. He does not recall anything regarding the other furniture which may have been in the room. HARRIS also stated that he never recalled seeing any unusual photographic equipment around the apartment during several of his inspections which he made of the apartment during the absence of the engineers. HARRIS stated that he never rented the rear apartment to a Russian woman to the best of his recollection. He stated that he could never remember any woman having contacted the engineers and feels that he would have recalled such an incident if it had taken place.

With further regard to PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE, HARRIS stated that he recalled seeing her at Camp Wocolona, located near Monroe, New York, in the early-1930s. He stated that he used to visit this Camp during vacation time and during one of these trips saw her at the Camp.

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HARRIS also admitted that he owned a Dory with which he did considerable sailing around Long Beach and Atlantic Beach. He admitted knowing individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS in his statement including Mrs. MAINLAND and her children, GRACE LUMPKIN and IDA EPSTEIN. HARRIS stated that the latter individual is presently married and uses the name of IDA NETZER and resides at 155 West 20th Street, New York City. HARRIS stated that he bought the Dory in the early 1930s and he believes it was around the summer of 1933 but admitted it could have been earlier. HARRIS stated he could not recall other individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS including ESTHER SCHEMITZ, presently Mrs. CHAMBERS, JACK RUSH, MICHAEL ANTRATORE or SENDER GARLIN and his wife, BERNICE MICHAELSON.

HARRIS stated that he had no records in his possession which would be of assistance in identifying the two engineers who rented the apartment previously mentioned in this memorandum. He stated he had no records available and knew of no individuals outside of himself who would be acquainted with the circumstances surrounding their staying at 17 Gay Street. He stated that two individuals who may be acquainted with PAULA J. LEVINE would be LISTON OAK, Director of Camp Wocolona and FRANCES COWLES. He stated that he has had no contact with HARRY LEVINE, husband of PAULA JACOBSON, since she went to Europe in the early 1930s. 9.W.82

SA EDWARD F. MILES who has a pending investigation involving HARRY LEVINE was present during the interview of HARRIS and questioned him at length concerning his knowledge of PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE and HARRY LEVINE.

No immediate investigation is being conducted of information set forth in this memorandum at the present time.

Mr. HARRIS telephonically contacted the writer February 21, 1948 and advised that he did not have a photograph of PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE in his album. He also advised that he was divorced from his wife in 1931. In conjunction with this, HARRIS pointed out he was not living with his wife for one year prior to their divorce. No attempt is being made at the present time to attempt to locate HARRIS' former wife, now living in New Jersey with her second husband. Her present name is Mrs. DOROTHY WOLFE. SA EDWARD F. MILES was advised of this information February 21, 1949, in the event he may want to locate Mrs. WOLFE and interview her re PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE and her husband, HARRY LEVINE.

JAMES R. SHINNERS, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

New York, New York
March 11, 1949

MEMO.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE: CLARENCE ELLEN

A review of CHAMBERS' personal history and background reflects that for many years he was friendly with a Lynbrook, Long Island woman named ELLEN. His statement concerning this woman is as follows:

"During this period, I guess when I was in high school, quite by chance, I met a very remarkable woman who lived in Lynbrook. Her name was DOROTHEA MAUDE MONT ELLEN. Her mother was a Russian and her father was a German. Her father had been the orchestra leader at the Court of Hanover. He lost this position, and as a result, the family became poor. She and her sister went abroad to make their own way. She came to the United States and taught music and became tutor for NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT. She was what is called the European mind. Everything Europe stood for in culture she was aware of. She spoke Italian and French fluently.

"Mrs. ELLEN was the dominant force in the early years of my adolescence. I had already begun to teach myself German. She taught me German and French and used to talk German with me. She gave me my first understanding of music, but most important she was a European and made me aware of the old European tradition of culture as a continuing process. At a later stage, when I was exposed to European influences, they saw I was prepared for them.

"In the early stage our relationship was cemented in a peculiar way. I think it was the beginning of active political interest on my part. It took the form of intense sympathy for the Irish Nationalism. This partly came out of family background, which I carried to a new pitch. I was very much excited by the Easter Week Rebellion. I became moderately anti British as a result. Mrs. ELLEN was also anti British. We met on this common ground. I met her in the Lynbrook High School auditorium at some kind of lecture or gathering of that kind. We began talking. She was a very isolated person in that community too. She was also unhappily married. I would like to state

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"here that my friendship with Mrs. ELLEN was not an 'affair' and there was no scandal. She was a very religious woman. She was an ardent Christian Scientist and tried to convert me without success. Her husband was CLARENCE ELLEN who operated a business in New York City. He rented big office buildings one of which I recall was Aeolian Hall. Earlier, he was the owner of a business for manufacturing iron chairs. Mr. ELLEN still lives at Freeport, Long Island. His office, I believe, is located in the Salmon Tower Building, which is located at 42nd Street near 5th Avenue. Mrs. ELLEN is now dead. I believe Mr. ELLEN remarried after her death.

"My association with Mrs. ELLEN covered a period from 1915 until 1938, however, I saw little of her during the period in which I was connected with the Communist Party and the underground apparatus. She was hostile to Communism. After I broke from the apparatus, she came to visit me on one occasion. I believe that in Douglaston, Long Island, to which place Mr. and Mrs. ELLEN moved from Lynbrook, she was prominent in the community."

It is suggested that CLARENCE ELLEN be located and interviewed for information concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.
MARCH 10, 1949

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Transmit the following Teletype message to: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (URGENT)
JAHAM. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY LEGAL ADDRESS FLORENCE TOMPKINS, AKA MRS. FLORENCE
BANKS, FORMER MAID OF A. GEORGE SILVERMAN MENTIONED WFO TEL MARCH THIRD.

SCHMIDT

MR. SCHMIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. KURTZ
MR. MARCESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
MR. NOONE
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. TONG
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUCKY
MR. WATSON
CHIEF CLERK
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TRAINING UNIT

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *8:15 PM*

Per *[Signature]*

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Robinson Morton

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS reflects that while he attended Columbia University he made the acquaintance of ROBINSON MORTON, who, according to CHAMBERS, is now working for "Life" magazine in the Art Department in Detroit, Michigan. In the summer of 1924 CHAMBERS hitchhiked to Seattle, Washington, and back to New York City, traveling alone. In Seattle he stayed for about five days with ROBINSON MORTON, whose home was there. While CHAMBERS was in Seattle he joined the International Workers of the World, believing that membership would be advantageous in getting rides on freight trains on his way back to New York City, because he had heard that each train was rolled by an IWW man and there was an advantage in having an IWW membership card. CHAMBERS indicated he never did anything for the IWW, and visited the IWW Hall in Seattle about twice. He never visited any other hall of the IWW anywhere else.

It is suggested that an effort be made to locate and interview ROBINSON MORTON for his knowledge concerning CHAMBERS and the activities of CHAMBERS.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SLATER BROWN

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS reflects that during the fall of 1932 CHAMBERS sub-leased an apartment on West 11th Street, New York City, from SLATER BROWN who had been an editor for the "New Republic." CHAMBERS lived at this address for two or three months, and had the use of a telephone which was listed in the name of SLATER BROWN. During this period CHAMBERS was using the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It is suggested that SLATER BROWN be located and interviewed for information concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and his knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

*No such individual
known at "New Republic"
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Article of CHAMBERS' published in "Morningside,"
Columbia University student publication, October, 1922

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that CHAMBERS, while attending Columbia University in 1922, wrote an article for a Columbia student publication called "Morningside" which was published in about October, 1922. He used the name of JOHN KELLY in writing this article, and at that time he was Editor of the publication. This article was considered blasphemous and offensive to the University officials, and CHAMBERS was censured by Professor JOHN ERSKINE of the University and was asked for an apology. CHAMBERS thought an apology was not called for, but he was required to resign as Editor-in-Chief on October 27, 1922. On January 5, 1923, CHAMBERS left the University.

The article was entitled "Play for Puppets," and concerned the resurrection of Christ. It was chiefly a conversation between two Centurians who were guarding the tomb of Christ, and who would rather have been at home on the weekend.

It is suggested that the records of Columbia University be checked, and, if possible, a copy of the above mentioned publication be obtained.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Louis Zukofsky

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that he made a friend at Columbia University of a fellow student named LOUIS ZUKOFSKY, whom he described as a poet. In about 1925 CHAMBERS began to work for MORRIS ZUKOFSKY, a brother of LOUIS, in a secondhand book store located on Fourth Avenue near 11th Street, New York City. This store was named "The Odd Book Place" and books were sold through the mail. CHAMBERS worked there for about one month, his job consisting of waiting on customers. LOUIS ZUKOFSKY also worked there and obtained a job for CHAMBERS. LOUIS at that time, according to CHAMBERS, was a Communist, and CHAMBERS does not know whether he still is a Communist but he thinks he is not, but still would be "over on the left." MORRIS ZUKOFSKY, according to CHAMBERS, was an atheist and is believed to be dead. MORRIS took in a partner while CHAMBERS worked there who was a Communist named SAM BECKER.

Consideration should be given to locating and interviewing LOUIS ZUKOFSKY to verify CHAMBERS' employment at the book store, and to determine his knowledge concerning CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Henry Zelinsky

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that in the spring of 1923 CHAMBERS made a trip to Europe. At Berlin he joined up with HENRY ZELINSKY, who was a student at a college in the City of New York, and Professor MEYER SHAPIRO who was associated with Columbia University. The three of them shared an apartment in Berlin, and then went to Brussels, Belgium, where they again shared an apartment. They had originally intended to go to Europe together. ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO got jobs on a Dutch boat, but CHAMBERS was unable to get such employment, and he sailed alone on a German ship. ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO entered Germany illegally. The three men lived in the house of Frau HAUP in Berlin. They made sightseeing trips to Antwerp and Liege. ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO returned to the United States on a ship of the Dutch line in 1923, and CHAMBERS returned alone in the fall of 1923 from Antwerp on the "HELGANLAND," a ship of the Red Star Line.

It is suggested that HENRY ZELINSKY be located and interviewed for information concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS, and his knowledge relative to CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Franklin Spier

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that he and his wife in about early 1932 moved from their 11th Street address, New York City, to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER located near Glynn Gardner, New Jersey, where they stayed through the summer of that year. CHAMBERS at that time was the Editor of "New Masses," and held the position for several months. SPIER, according to CHAMBERS, had been helpful in the makeup and designing of "New Masses." DELLA SPIER, the wife of FRANKLIN SPIER, was a friend of Mrs. CHAMBERS. SPIER offered CHAMBERS the use of a barn on his farm property, because he felt that CHAMBERS could remodel this barn for living quarters. From SPIER'S farm CHAMBERS moved back to an apartment on 11th Street, west of Hudson Street or Eighth Avenue, New York City.

It is suggested that FRANKLIN SPIER be located and interviewed for information concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and his knowledge relative to CHAMBERS' activities.

The Old Hall Farm

*in Village of Woodglan which is about
6-7 miles from Highbridge on Jersey Central*

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE #

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Mary Blanchard Whittaker

A review of CHAMBERS' background and personal history indicates that his maternal grandmother was MARY BLANCHARD WHITTAKER, the wife of CHARLES WHITTAKER. She was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and died in about 1927 in a mental institution (name unknown to CHAMBERS) located somewhere on the north shore of Long Island. On one occasion she was picked up in Jersey City by the Police and put in an insane ward in that City. She had been living in the Y. W. C. A. in Jersey City, and in the middle of the night she had run out in her nightgown crying that "those old Jews" had drilled a hole in her ceiling and had started to pump gas into her room. After her release from jail she moved in with the CHAMBERS family at Lynbrook, Long Island. She had delusions that someone was trying to asphyxiate her with gas and poison her food, therefore she took to cooking in her room. About six months before she died she began to get worse, and three doctors were called in to examine her with the idea of having her committed to a mental institution. The doctors found her wearing a fur coat and three hats. She was committed and died shortly after, being very old at the time of her death. CHAMBERS thought possibly that the sanitarium was the Kings Park Sanitarium on Long Island.

It is suggested that an investigation be conducted to locate the mental institution on the north shore of Long Island where CHAMBERS' grandmother died. The records of this institution should be checked for information concerning her mental condition and the facts concerning her death in the institution.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE #

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Richard Godfrey Chambers

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that CHAMBERS had a brother named RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS. According to CHAMBERS, this brother was born in about 1904 in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was about three years of age when the CHAMBERS family moved to 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island. He graduated from the South Side High School at Rockville Center in about 1923, and then attended Colgate University. At the University he began to drink heavily and became an atheist and a sceptic. He left college and began to travel around with a crowd of good for nothing town boys. On one occasion he tried to commit suicide by taking gas in a small house located behind the CHAMBERS' house in Lynbrook, Long Island, and he was found in time by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who brought him back to consciousness. On many occasions RICHARD urged WHITTAKER to commit suicide with him. In about 1925 RICHARD began to go from bad to worse. In Lynbrook, Long Island, he picked up a girl named DOROTHY MILLER with whom he was sleeping for a time and eventually married. They set up housekeeping in Rockville Center on the upper floor of a private home. Both were drinking and RICHARD made another attempt to commit suicide, but again was rescued by WHITTAKER. Then RICHARD'S wife left him, and one night while drinking he again turned on the gas, this time in his Rockville Center apartment, and he succeeded in committing suicide. This occurred in about 1925. The body was returned to Lynbrook, Long Island,

It is suggested that investigation be conducted at Rockville Center, Long Island, to determine through death records and medical records the facts concerning the suicide of RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS. It is further suggested that an effort be made to check marriage records at Lynbrook, Long Island, and Rockville Center, Long Island, for a record of the marriage of DOROTHY MILLER to RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS in about 1925 for leads which might assist in locating for interview DOROTHY MILLER.

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ROY J. BARLOGA, ISA

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Dr. C. J. M.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re CHAMBERS' residence on Staten Island, 1932 - 1933,
under the name ARTHUR DWYER

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that in about late 1932 he moved from New York City to a farm house on Staten Island near Princess Bay on Maguire Avenue. This farm house was located near the "outer bridge crossing." While living there CHAMBERS used the name of ARTHUR DWYER and had a telephone under that name at that address. He lived there for about six months.

It is suggested that telephone records be checked to determine whether ARTHUR DWYER was listed as a subscriber to telephone service in 1932 and 1933, and if so, the address on Staten Island should be determined.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re CLIFTON FADIMAN

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS reflects that he has been acquainted with CLIFTON FADIMAN. He met FADIMAN when CHAMBERS was attending Columbia University. FADIMAN married HOLLY RUSH whose brother, JACK RUSH, was well acquainted with CHAMBERS, they having been friends at Columbia University. In about 1925 CHAMBERS did some translating on the book, "Bambi," for the firm of Simon and Schuster, this job having been obtained for him by CLIFTON FADIMAN. In about 1932, when CHAMBERS was Editor for "New Masses," FADIMAN took part in the writing of a symposium which was published in "New Masses." This article was at first entitled "How I Became a Leftist." CHAMBERS, as Editor for the magazine, changed it to "How I Came to Communism."

It is suggested that CLIFTON FADIMAN be interviewed for information concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and his knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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F. B. I.
MAR 10 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO <i>Barloga</i>

*Done 3/14/49
Send wire to Bureau*



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE #

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Employment of CHAMBERS' wife at the Park School,
Baltimore, Maryland, in 1938

Re CHAMBERS' residence at 2216 Mount Royal Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland, in 1937-1938

3026 Liberty
1155 Dr

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that during the fall of 1938 his wife, ESTHER CHAMBERS was working at the Park School in Baltimore, Maryland, as a teacher, and did some sculpturing and painting which helped in paying the tuition at the school for the CHAMBERS' child. The records of the school probably show that CHAMBERS claimed to be employed at that time by MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent.

In the fall of 1937 CHAMBERS moved to 2216 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, where his landlady was Mrs. ELEANOR PANCOAST. He lived there until about March, 1938, and during that time was working for the United States Government in Washington, D. C. Jay chambers

It is suggested that an investigation should be conducted at Baltimore at the Park School, and at 2216 Mount Royal Terrace for all available information concerning CHAMBERS and his activities.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 10, 1949

MEMO

Re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Residence of CHAMBERS at "The Castle," Fort Lee,
New Jersey, 1933

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS indicates that in 1933 he moved from Staten Island to a place called "The Castle" near Fort Lee, New Jersey, just south of the George Washington Bridge. A Mr. and Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP owned this place. CHAMBERS stayed there until late 1933, and then moved to Lynbrook, Long Island, to the home of his mother. While living at "The Castle" he used the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Consideration should be given to locating and interviewing Mr. and Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP to verify CHAMBERS' residence in their house at Fort Lee, New Jersey, and to obtain any other information they might have concerning CHAMBERS.

ROY J. BARLOGA, SA

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NY lead
to Barloga
1 cc memo 3/11/49
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*Teletype to Newark
3/15/49 RJB*

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

March 10, 1949

RE: JAHAM

On the afternoon of March 10, 1949, Mr. Ray Whearty called me to advise that he had received a call from Attorney CLEVELAND who represents CHAMBERS. CLEVELAND advised that CHAMBERS had called him to say that he could not appear in Baltimore on March 11 in connection with the pre-trial deposition there. Mr. Whearty wanted to know whether we intended to interview CHAMBERS on March 11 or were otherwise holding him from appearing at Baltimore.

I spoke to SA Frank Plant who is interviewing CHAMBERS. He advised that CHAMBERS called Attorney CLEVELAND and informed him that he did not want to appear at the pre-trial deposition on March 11 because he had not had an opportunity to read over the testimony given at the previous pre-trial deposition hearing. CHAMBERS told CLEVELAND that as far as CLEVELAND was concerned, he could say that CHAMBERS was sick. Agent Plant advised that we are not going to interview CHAMBERS on March 11 and that we have followed a policy not to interfere with the pre-trial deposition in any way.

I called Mr. Whearty and so advised him.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

HB:CTC
65-14920

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MAR 10 1949
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MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. SUELTZ
MR. ARCHESBAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
MR. NOONE
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. RING
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
New York, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE #

March 10, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

Dokex Ramos C. Feehan was up from the Laboratory on March 10, 1949, and examined known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS which were on file at the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Department, New York City. These handwriting specimens appeared on the questionnaire filed by ALGER HISS in February, 1933, at the time he made application for admission to the Bar in the State of New York.

Due to the lighting conditions and to the lack of scientific apparatus, it was not possible to reach a definite conclusion in regard to a comparison of the known handwritings of ALGER HISS with the questioned documents in this case Q1 through Q4, consisting of handwriting in pencil, and the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on specimen K40. However, Mr. Feehan states that he feels strongly that an identification can be effected if the known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS on the questionnaire can be obtained and forwarded to the Laboratory in Washington for examination and comparison with the appropriate questioned specimens. Mr. Feehan believes that with the use of correct lighting, microscope, and other implements that are used in making such comparisons normally, and which facilities are not available at the Appellate Division, positive identification could probably be made.

A. J. TUOHY,
Special Agent

AJT:RAA
65-14920

cc - FBI Laboratory

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 8, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

MEMO

RE: **SAHAM**
(WILL MASLOW)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GANNVILLE
MR. LURITZ
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. P. O. LEAN
MR. H. ...
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. C.
MR. ...
MR. TOLSON
MR. WATSON
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK

On the morning of March 8, 1949, Mr. TED KIRKPATRICK of "Counterattack", formerly a Bureau agent, advised that WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM of the Liberal Party in the Bronx, who has written a number of articles for the "New Leader" under the name of WALTER K. LEWIS, recently advised KIRKPATRICK that WILL MASLOW of the AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, 1834 Broadway, appears to be trying to make a break with the Communist Party. According to KIRSCHENBAUM, MASLOW was with the NLRB at the same time as NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and others and because he was associated with that group, he may well know of the activities of ALGER HISS. KIRKPATRICK said that KIRSCHENBAUM is positive that MASLOW is seeking a break with the Party and may welcome an interview with agents of the FBI. KIRKPATRICK advised that he had mentioned to KIRSCHENBAUM that he was going to call the FBI relative to KIRSCHENBAUM's visit and stated that there was no objection to referring to KIRSCHENBAUM's conversation with KIRKPATRICK in the event we interview KIRSCHENBAUM. KIRSCHENBAUM can be reached at Fordham 4-2684, Liberal Party headquarters in the Bronx.

today - 3/8/49
An immediate check should be made of our files concerning KIRSCHENBAUM and MASLOW for the purpose of determining whether it is desirable to secure Bureau authority, to approach MASLOW.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

AHB:CTC

65-14920-2665

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<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 9, 1949.

MEMO:

Re: JAHAM;
(WILL MASLOW)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the memorandum of Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. BELMONT, March 8, 1949, captioned, "WILL MASLOW; INFORMATION CONCERNING." A review of the files of the New York Office reflects the following information relative to WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM and WILL MASLOW:

There are several references in the New York files to WALTER L. KIRSCHENBAUM and all of these references appear to be identical with the individual mentioned in referenced memorandum. KIRSCHENBAUM, as early as December, 1941, made application at this office to become a Special Agent in the FBI. He was interviewed in December, 1941 by SA C. M. TYNER. He was recommended unfavorably and former SA TYNER stated he appeared to be very young and immature, as well as being very talkative and inclined to be very boastful. It was also noted that his parents were born in Austria.

In file 62-7971, serial 15, re "AMERICAN-JEWISH CONGRESS", there are many communications between this office and Assistant Director L. NICHOLS. There is particular reference to a letter which was reported to have been written by a Father BROPHY, criticizing Jews and their activities. This letter was supposed to have been delivered by a bonded messenger to the New York Office of the FBI and subsequently to have been put into the hands of Father BROPHY through a contact in the New York Office. WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM, who, at that time, was connected with the American-Jewish Congress, was reputed to have stated that this letter was sent to the FBI by bonded messenger and that subsequently it found its way into the hands of Father BROPHY.

Investigation was conducted by the New York Office, and it was ascertained that no such letter had been delivered to the New York Office. The Bureau was advised of this fact, and subsequently one MAX MILLER contacted

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Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
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Mr. NICHOLS at the Bureau and also the SAC of the New York Office, and he stated that he was embarrassed by the allegations that had been made and that he had fired KIRSCHENBAUM over this matter. This dismissal was to have taken place in April, 1944.

Through a further check of the indices, it was ascertained that WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM, in March 1943, was resident director of the American-Jewish Congress, and as such director, he filed a complaint in the New York Office relative to anti-Jewish activities. There are many references to WALTER L. KIRSCHENBAUM in the New York files. For the most part, they refer to complaints filed by KIRSCHENBAUM in behalf of the American-Jewish Congress and relate to anti-semitic remarks and activities that have come to the attention of the American-Jewish Congress.

It was noted that a letter dated November 20, 1946, signed by WALTER L. KIRSCHENBAUM on the stationery of the American-Jewish Congress, was forwarded to this office and this letter complained about certain periodicals that contained anti-semitic allegations.

It was also noted that the New York files contained a clipping from the "World Telegram" dated August 26, 1946, which mentions that WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM is chairman of the American Veterans Committee, Community Service Chapter in the Bronx. No allegations were found in a review of the New York files that would indicate that KIRSCHENBAUM has been connected in any way with any Communist activities or organizations other than the American Veterans Committee mentioned above.

WILL MASLOW is the subject of a closed Internal Security; Hatch Act investigation, New York file 101-96; Bureau file 101-492. This file was opened at the New York Office under the directions received in Bureau letter dated May 6, 1941. According to this file, MASLOW was born in Kiev, Russia, on September 7, 1909. He arrived in the United States in 1910, acquiring citizenship status #62424 through his father's papers. He was admitted to the New York State Bar on June 23, 1932. He was formerly employed in the law firm of ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES from 1931 to 1933. The investigation failed to disclose any actual proof of membership in the Communist Party. Many informants were interviewed and they were generally of the opinion that MASLOW cooperated closely with the radical element. He was known to have been connected with the International Juridical Association, which organization was sponsored by CAROL KING, the noted Communist attorney.

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MASLOW was employed by the National Labor Relations Board from April 26, 1937 and was still employed by that board when this case was placed in a closed status in June, 1942. Information obtained further disclosed that sometime in 1937, MASLOW was trial attorney in a case involving the Condensor Corporation of America and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. During the trial, MASLOW turned over his brief-case containing official NLRB records to a member of the union, who was subsequently arrested for some charge, at which time, the documents were found in his possession. Investigation was conducted by the Condensor Corporation of America and it was reflected that the man who had the records in his possession was a member of the Communist Party. MASLOW, on being questioned on this incident, advised he only gave his brief-case to this individual because he had too many papers to carry and the man helped him. Throughout this case file, there are references to MASLOW'S connections with many individuals who have Communist tendencies and Communist leanings.

On December 30, 1940, there was received at this office a letter which is located in file 39-155-469, captioned, "RAY HARBIN". This serial indicates that on December 19, 1940, ARNOLD MAPES DAVIDSON, attorney in Newark, New Jersey, contacted the Newark Office of the FBI and advised that he himself had formerly been a member of the staff of the National Labor Board, Washington, D.C., and that he himself had appeared as a witness before the Smith Congressional Committee, investigating the National Labor Board. Mr. DAVIDSON advised the Newark Office that he had learned from a source that he could not disclose, that WILL MASLOW and MARK LAUTER, attorneys for the National Labor Board, together with seven other persons, were the publishers of the Communistic organ called, "The International Juridical Institute."

There is mention of WILL MASLOW in the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, Washington, D.C., dated February 9, 1947, in the case entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERSTEIN, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R." In this report, it is noted that SOL LISCHINSKY, in a talk with CHARLES KRAMER on January 31, 1947, advised him he was seeking a position with the American-Jewish Congress and that he was interviewed in this regard by WILL MASLOW. On the mention of the name MASLOW, KRAMER replied, "Oh, he is an old () boarding man of mine." LISCHINSKY advised KRAMER that MASLOW could contact him in regard to the position that he, LISCHINSKY, was seeking.

In the case entitled [REDACTED] it is noted that WILL MASLOW wrote a letter to [REDACTED] This letter was written on the stationery of the American-Jewish Congress and (C)

Memo
65-14920

signed by WILL MASLOW as director of this congress. The letter requested that [REDACTED] (c)

There are several complaints filed with this office by the American Jewish Congress through WILL MASLOW as director. His exact position is that of Director of the American Jewish Congress -- Commission on Law and Legislation.

In file 100-91134, it is noted that by letter dated June 23, 1948, Bureau file 100-356069, the Bureau made available to the New York Office photostatic copies of memorandum received from [REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

It should be noted further that according to the files, WILL MASLOW at one time was a Socialist and as near as can be ascertained from review of the files, was a Socialist in 1932, and subsequently was expelled from the

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Memo

65-14920

Socialist Party because of his radical leanings. In this regard, it should be noted that investigation in the ALGER HISS case indicated that PRISCILLA HISS was a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1932 and that around that particular period of time, she left the Socialist Party.

It should be noted that ALGER HISS, together with NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, were contributors to the organ known as the International Juridical Institute in 1932 and 1933. At that time, CAROL KING was one of the leading lights in this organization. It is also known that many of the attorneys in the International Juridical Institute were formerly Socialists and they had left the Socialist Party because their leanings were to the Left and they found a haven in the International Juridical Institute. It is quite possible that WILL MASLOW was associated at some time with ALGER HISS.

It is contemplated that WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM will be interviewed by agents of this office prior to conducting any interview with WILL MASLOW. KIRSCHENBAUM will be questioned exhaustively regarding any and all information in his possession concerning WILL MASLOW.

If the Bureau desires, WILL MASLOW will be interviewed, first, with the aim in view of ascertaining information with regard to the case entitled, "JAHAM" and, secondly, with the aim in view of obtaining information concerning general Communist activities.

DONALD E. SHANNON, SA.

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